leaves open the problem of negro Government. Between the savage barbarism which would keep the African in perpetual bondage, and the extreme bigotry which would seek to place him on a level with the white man, there is a middle ground. Well will it be for American liberty and African civilization, if this middle ground of gradual emancipation is adopted by the Government at Washington and sanctioned by the States. GEORGIA.

The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY POST,

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The approaching Presidential Campaign, which will open in earnest immediately after the nominations at Chicago, is unquestionably the most important since the formation of our Government. We intend to devote ourselves to it, with all the earnestness and vigilance we can command; and, in order that we may be able to commune with the greatest possible number of readers, we have concluded to issue the Post to clubs, during the contest, which will begin with the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and end we trust with the joyous intelligence that VICTORY has crowned our efforts in the election of our nominees.

The price of the Campaign POST will be as cheap as we can afford to give it. Orders will be taken at the following rates, viz:

Ten copies	$ 3 00
Twenty copies	5 00
Fifty copies	10 00
One hundred copies	18 00

Letters may be addressed to the POST, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, Pittsburgh.

Democratic County Convention.

PITTSBURGH, August, 1st. 1864.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Executive Committee, held this day at the St. Charles Hotel, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the County Convention for the nomination of County officers shall be held at the Court House in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, the 7th day of September next.

Resolved, That the election of delegates to the County Convention shall be held on Saturday, September 3d, at the usual hours and at the usual places for holding such elections, excepting as to Wilkins Township the place of election in said Township to be at Braddock's Field.

C. SHALER, Chairman.

D. H. HAZEN, Secretary.

By this call the Democracy of the county will perceive that NEXT SATURDAY is the day fixed upon for their annual primary meetings, and the following WEDNESDAY the day for the Convention. We trust the absorbing interest of the Chicago Convention, and the excitement attending the draft, and news of victories and disasters from our armies, will not prevent the Democracy of our county from paying some attention to their local primary meetings. By Saturday the people will know the result of the Chicago gathering, and they will be better prepared to open the canvass which is certain to result in a Democratic national triumph.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

It is an undeniable fact that Mr. LINCOLN and his office holders, have subordinated his every public proceeding to the very desperate chances of securing his re-election; they succeeded admirably in packing the Baltimore Convention, but how to bamboozle the people is at present exceedingly perplexing. They appeared to be impressed with the conviction that the country was wild upon the slavery question; and consequently Mr. LINCOLN imagined that he was performing an exceedingly smart political maneuver, when he issued the following to the rebel representatives at Niagara:

EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, July 18, 1850.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, *and the abandonment of slavery*, and which comes by and with authority that can *control the armies* now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This was the straw that broke the camel's back All the blood that has been shed in this Abolition war, and the millions of money that have been squandered in it, were merely for the purpose of giving freedom to the Southern slaves; and all our efforts hereafter must be for the same end. These announcements, by Mr. LINCOLN, have alarmed the people, who have no idea of sacrificing themselves and substances in experiments to oblige Abolitionists. The managers of Mr. LINCOLN see and feel the extraordinary revolt of the people, caused by his proclamation, and their effort now is to counteract the effects of it if possible. But it is of no use; he is upon the record, and no amount of squirming will rescue him from the perilous position in which he voluntarily placed himself.

In order to give the reader an idea of the expedients resorted to by those having control of Mr. LINCOLN, we direct the reader's careful attention to an article copied on our first page from the New York *Tribune*, signed GEORGIA.

The communication is well worth a careful perusal, on its own account; but the fact of its sentiments and suggestions being endorsed by the leading Abolition organ of the Union, renders it doubly attractive. The article suggests "gradual emancipation as a basis of peace, and the *Tribune* referring to it significantly remarks:

"Earnestly desiring such a Peace, we gladly accord publicity to whatever may seem calculated to hasten it, without insisting that it shall accord in all things with our own convictions. Peace—Union—Liberty—Rights for All excluding slavery—Equal Privileges for Any—such is our programme of 'reconstruction,' which we shall rejoice to see realized piece-meal, if it cannot be all at once. Understanding and believing that our desire for Peace on terms honorable and beneficent to all concerned are widely and heartily reciprocated at the South, we call attention to our Georgia correspondent's letter, which we regard as a suggestion from the right quarter, *that it is high time that the exchange of shells and bullets between the North and the South were replaced by that of arguments and considerations contemplating their common good*."

Here is a caving in, equal to any landslide that ever took place upon the Mississippi; the great thunderer of the Abolition party, the domineering master who would listen to no suggestions coming "from rebels with arms in their hands" and who insisted upon the *immediate* and total abolition of slavery, *now* that the necessities of his party demand it, is thoroughly convinced that "shells and bullets" should be "replaced by arguments," in the hope of securing peace. And what's still more significant is that the *Tribune* will be satisfied with gradual emancipation, which is to be inaugurated by the States themselves. The interpretation of all this is, that the *Tribune* favors an armistice; it is anxious to replace "shells and bullets by arguments." This ought to alarm the fierce patriot of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, who threatens "hanging, drawing quartering" to any one who talks of armistices; and it should, also, alarm the *Commercial's* EVERGREEN correspondent, who declared that nothing but fighting and subjugation will bring the country peace.

But does any one believe that the New York *Tribune*, the mouthpiece of the extreme Radicals, the paper which forced the Administration into all its extreme measures, is willing to close hostilities by letting the rebels abolish slavery at their leisure, and by a gradual process which may require a quarter or a half a century to accomplish it? It is to be lamented that, the *Tribune* was not this way inclined before hostilities commenced; had it been it would have saved the country hundreds of thousands of precious lives, besides thousands of millions of money. But it and its party would not listen to argument; they were for war and we have the consequences of their teachings. Now, after three and a half years of blood and battle, the *Tribune*, in order to save its party from overwhelming defeat, comes out in favor of a cessation of hostilities. Its penitence comes too late however to be sincere; its party's necessities prompt its present suggestion, and should it succeed, by such dissimulation in reelecting its candidate, it will return to its demand for war, until Southern subjugation and negro emancipation are effected. But it will not succeed; old ABE's manifesto "to whom it may concern" was the blow that prostrated him beyond the power of recovery.

High Prices of Food—How to Economize.

When beef is worth twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, potatoes four and four and a half dollars per bushel, and other indispensible articles of food in proportion it becomes important to know what possesses the most nutriment and is at the same time the most economical. Without doubt that article is bread, as the experience of all who live on man's estate abundantly proves. It is the first and almost the only food known to children's appetites and which children of larger growth seldom tire. A stronger argument in favor of bread could not be given, than that natural, unsatisfied longing for it—which as the horse craves oats, shows it to be natures main support. As to its nourishing properties, it is asserted that it contains three times as much meat as roast beef. Five hundred pounds of flour give to the body thirty pounds of the substance that makes bones, while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty pounds.

In the recent article upon this subject the New York *Sun* furnishes some valuable statistics, which we subjoin, as a matter worthy the attention of all but more particularly the poorer classes:

"Even at the present time, the price of one pound of meat would buy three pounds of flour, or bread, and these three pounds of bread furnish as much nourishment to the eater as nine pounds of good roast beef. In dollars and cents three pounds of beef are two dollars and twenty-five cents—leaving a balance of two dollars in favor of the bread. A person once tried the experiment, to see how cheaply he could live for a certain length of time, and from which food he derived the most benifit at the least cost. The result was—he lived for thirteen weeks, and ate three meals a day at a cost of only *fifty cents* a week, or six dollars and fifty cents for the whole time, and bread was his principle article of food. His health was remarkably good during that period; and his fate was not like the horse that died when his food was reduced to one oat per day. It is but just to state that the above experiment was made at a time when flour was much cheaper than at present, although the relative difference in the cost of articles now would make the test equally fair. The kind of bread used is not so essential, although a certain portion of meal mixed with the fine flour, and a little of of the bran from which the the Graham crackers are made, added to it, probably makes a more wholesome bread. The subject is worthy of serious attention at this or any other time, as well for the benifit of health as that of overtaxed pocket-books."

Would it not be well for the public to give the above serious consideration?

A MURDEROUS REBEL MISSLE.—A young man named Kinney, formerly a Trojan, but recently belonging to a western regiment, reached Troy a few days since. He served for a long time under General Sherman, and was wounded at the battle of Altoona. The circumstances attending his injuries are such as we do not recollect to have seen recorded during the war. Young Kinney was shot in the lower part of the leg by a bullet, apparently an ordinary rifle ball. It lodged in the limb, but did not prevent his walking to the rear. He had just seated himself in an ambulance, half an hour after being hit, when the bullet exploded in his leg, shattering the limb terribly, making four distinct openings, and carrying away a quantity of bone. Despite the severe shock, the young hero traveled to his home in Troy, and is now under the care of one of our surgeons, with a chance of recovery.

ROBBERS IN COLORADO.—There is a band of desperadoes in Colorado engaged in perpetrating robberies and other crimes. On the 25th ult. the mail coach was attacked and robbed near Tarryall, in the South Park. All the passengers were robbed, the stage stock stolen, and the wheels of the coach chopped to pieces. They number ten, each armed with two or three pistols and a rifle. After robbing the party they liberated them, but told them if they left the place that day they would kill them. After a circuit through the woods they started for Denver. The amount of money taken from the passengers was $5000. This same band have also stolen and run off a great deal of stock belonging to the ranchmen.

The Indian War.

From the St. Louis Union, 23.

Mr. Lebach, a trader, arrived at Leavenworth last Thursday, from the district now infested by hostile Indians. He states that Gillet's ranche, west of Fort Kearney, was attacked, and the occupants killed, consisting of two men, besides Mr. Gillet, and the stock run off. Six miles above Gilman's ranche, he saw Indians surround a couple of emigrant wagons, and it was thought by those in the coach that the men were killed.

A man named Carson, accompanied by two others, while cutting hay six miles from Gilman's ranche, was attacked, and the party killed. Small parties of Indians are hovering the bluffs all the way from Cottonwood Springs to Kearney, a distance of nine miles. They are very bold, riding up to within shooting distance, discharging their arms, and riding back again. At times various parties concentrate for the purpose of attacking trains, and if successful scatter again, driving the stock captured into the bluffs, generally on the north side of the Platte. From forty to fifty persons have been murdered between Cottonwood Springs and Big Sandy.

East of Kearney, along the divide, to Big Sandy, is considered the most dangerous, on account of the broken nature of the ground. Fears are entertained by settlers along the Platte in Nebraska, that the Indians may strike across the Little Blue into the settlements along the Nebraska route, and already the people are stampeding towards the Missouri River. A four mule train of six wagons, belonging to Mr. Smith, of Atchison, was corralled at Elm Creek, the party, consisting of eight men, killed, the stock driven off and the property destroyed. Elm Creek is about midway between the Little Blue and Kearney.

From the St. Joseph Herald, 18th.

Every hour in the day news is brought to us of fresh outrages committed by the Indians on the plains. The latest dispatch is that Marysville, in Kansas, has been completely sacked by the ferocious redskins; that the Indians were in large force, and the military of the counties in that vicinity, were rushing to the rescue, determined to wage a war of extermination against these devils of the forest.

Yesterday we were shown an arrow which a gentleman drew from the side of a woman who lay scalped and dead in the road about 180 miles west of us. The arrow was shot into the side of the woman and penetrated fully eight inches, leaving the sharp steel barb as it was extracted. The slender, but terribly effective weapon, was blood stained from the point up, about 8 inches. Tipped with a peacock's feather, and wound with sinew, polished as smooth as glass, painted blue, orange and black, this tiny shaft did not look like the formidable engine of destruction it has proved to be. Our informant says he saw, and assisted to bury, over fifty murdered men and women lying by the roadside between Denver and Omaha. He says the carnage between Fort Kearney and Denver is greater than anything east of the former place. The ranchmen have all fled, emigrants have been murdered, trains plundered, herds of cattle slaughtered and left on the plains, and every barbarity imaginable has been inflicted upon the defenseless whites who chanced to fall into the hands of the Indians.

What has been done with the plunder is a mystery to all. The rapidity with which hundreds of tons of merchandise have been carried away, suggested very naturally that those are white men engaged in this awful work. Many believe that the members of the different bands of bushwhackers who have infested Missouri are out plying their avocations on the plains. Others, and of this number it is still doubtful whether he had marked down Mr. Briggs especially, or merely waited for some one with a watch. At all events he got it in the way now stated, and, after getting down the embankment, proceeded to his lodgings, and on the following day behaved as if nothing had occurred. On Monday, however, after changing the chain at Mr. Death's he had the inconceivable folly to exhibit the new chain and ring to the Blyths, and then to call on Mr. Matthews, show the watch, tell the true price of the chain, and give a child the box which had held it. The day after the exhibition the chain was pawned, and the pawn-ticket sold to an acquaintance, who surrendered it to the police. The watch he probably wore when taken.

are there are men who have fully posted themselves, say it is the work of the Indians; that, for years parties who travel over the Plains have been in the habit of imposing upon friendly copperskins, stealing their ponies, occasionally shooting one of their chiefs, and otherwise annoying them, till they felt their burdens too grievous to be borne, and struck the war-path, determined to be amply revenged.

General Curtis, General Mitchell and other skillful commanders are at the head of a large force of mounted riflemen and cavalry, and have commenced scouring the country. Men have been killed within sixty miles of Denver, and the most inhuman massacres have been perpetrated by these demons within two day's ride of the city.

As we go to press Mr. Emery has just come in from the stations, and gives the following additional particulars:

Mr. Emery has a brother with a family residing some thirteen miles west of Little Blue station, who owns a ranch on what is called Liberty Farm, and being desirous of ascertaining the fate of his brother, he bravely volunteered to drive the express coach from Big Sandy to Liberty Farm, but had not proceeded farther than Little Blue station when he was attacked by a band of forty Indians. Mr. Emery wheeled the coach back, which was loaded with twelve passengers, but the Indians pursued them nearly four miles, shouting at every jump. The bullets flew thick around the coach and horses, but unfortunately no one hurt. One bullet passed through a gentleman's hat who was seated on the top of the coach. The horses could have traveled but little farther at the speed Mr. Emery had put them to, and they would have all been massacred, and the red devils desisted.

Mr. Emery thinks that the Indians have burned every station and massacred every white person from Cottonwood down to Little Blue station.

Report came in yesterday that the Indians had burned Thomson,s station, sixty miles west of here, but it is denied to-day by late arrivals from the seat of war. Up to this time Mr. Emery has no intelligence of the fate of his brother and family.

MORE NAVY.—The frigate Franklin, measuring 306 feet and 37,00 tons burden—the largest ship in the navy except the Niagara—will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard about the first of next month. The steamer Contocook, 300 feet long, is progressing rapidly toward completion. The keel of the Piscatagua, Minnetouka and Illinois, all large steamers have been laid. The iron clad Pissaconoway, of the same class as the Agamenticus, is progressing slowly.

BY way of San Francisco we learn that the small-pox continued to spread through the Marquesas and had extended to the Society Islands. In the latter over two hundred deaths had occurred. On the island of Uapou, in the Marquesas group, all the inhabitants of the valley in which the Hawaiian missionary Cauwealoha was stationed, are said to have been swept off. The total deaths on the group were nine hundred, and the plague continued to spread.

THE cultivators of tobacco in the Connecticut river valley are gathering their crops, the quality being equal to any previous years, and the quantity far more abundant. Many large tobacco growers have their last year's crops on hand, waiting for higher prices. They will do well to be warned in season, for there must come an end to high prices and speculation.

A MAN employed on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, a few days ago was allowed by the manager to set his little son to watch against cattle straying on to the line. Wearied by continued watching, the boy at length lay down on the rails and fell fast asleep, and a train came along and fairly cut off his head.

Muller, the Murderer.

From the New York Post, August 25.

This person was arrested last night on board the ship Victoria, which arrived here yesterday evening, after a long and tedious passage. She sailed from London on the 15th of July, and on July 25th the Moss Rose spoke her in latitude 51 16 N., longitude 10 15 W., about sixty miles south of Cape Clear.

We recounted some weeks ago the story of this man, which has attracted so much attention in England. His victim was a bank clerk, an aged gentleman, named Briggs. The circumstances were such that the murderer was almost certain to escape detection. No one saw him do the deed—it was not even certain that Mr. Briggs was murdered; yet a curious train of minute circumstances led to detection, and, happily, to his apprehension.

Mr. Briggs, the victim, was found on the track with his head and person horribly bruised, and died in a very short time after he was discovered, without being able to speak or to communicate any of the particulars of the affair. It was not known that any one was in the car with him; the murderer escaped before his victim was seen, and suspicion rested upon no one. The pockets of Mr. Briggs were not picked; a diamond ring was left upon his finger; his watch and chain were missing, as also his hat while another hat was found on the bloody seat in the car. This missing watch and chain, and the hat, were the clues which led to the discovery of the murderer. He took the chain to the shop of a Mr. Death, a jeweller, to exchange. Death, seeing the chain advertised, came forward with it. Some days elapsed before further evidence appeared. At last one day came to Bow street a cabman, Jonathan Matthews, who cleared up the mystery.

Franz Muller, of Cologne, a shirt-cutter, frequented the house of Matthews, and courted his sister. Last October or November the cabman bought a hat for Muller, at his request; and afterwards he noticed "on the inside brim a peculiar thumb mark, caused by the hat being put on and taken off at one particular spot." The hat found in the railway carriage he swore was Muller's hat—the same he had purchased. But he gave account of the chain and watch too. "Last Monday week," said he, "Muller visited my house and saw my wife. After paying her the usual compliments, he took a box out of his pocket and pulled out of it a gold chain, which he said he had paid three pounds ten shillings for that morning. He then fixed the chain on a watch, and gave the box to my child to play with." This box was produced, and identified by Mr. Death, who was present, as the one in which he had placed the chain. Muller was lamed by leaping from the car, after flinging the body off. To Mr. Matthews and to others he accounted for this lameness by the plea of an accident in the city. He left word at his friend's house that he was going to Canada to some relatives. Finally, a photographic likeness of Muller, brought into court by Matthews, was recognized by Mr. Death as that of the man who brought Mr. Brigg's chain to be exchanged. The police discovered next that Muller had actually left England in the ship Victoria for New York.

A few additional circumstances remain to complete the tale. It seems that he came to England with a very fine watch and chain, which he valued excessively, that he had lost it in a discreditable broil with some women; and that he had been heard to say repeatedly that he would have a watch and chain out of some one. This passion to "recover" his watch seems to have been the impelling motive to the murder, though it is still doubtful whether he had marked down Mr. Briggs especially, or merely waited for some one with a watch. At all events he got it in the way now stated, and, after getting down the embankment, proceeded to his lodgings, and on the following day behaved as if nothing had occurred. On Monday, however, after changing the chain at Mr. Death's he had the inconceivable folly to exhibit the new chain and ring to the Blyths, and then to call on Mr. Matthews, show the watch, tell the true price of the chain, and give a child the box which had held it. The day after the exhibition the chain was pawned, and the pawn-ticket sold to an acquaintance, who surrendered it to the police. The watch he probably wore when taken.

Troops at Chicago.

It is reported that the Administration has sent from 3,000 to 5000 troops to the city of Chicago, and that most of them have arrived there during the past ten days from distant points. There is no more good reason for sending armed men to Chicago than to Burlington, in Vermont. A convention is to meet at Chicago on the 26th inst., the most important convention, too, that has assembled since the Constitution was established. It will name a nominee for the Presidency, in opposition to MR. Lincoln, with a prospect almost amounting to certainty, that he will be elected; and it is believed by many in Chicago, that this large force of armed men is sent there to overawe that Convention. They can account for it in no other way. If that be the object of the Administration, they are doomed to disappointment; for we apprehend that the members will pay no regard to a Federal army encamped within hearing of their deliberations. They will dischaage their duties calmly, and we fully believe, in harmony. A name will be sent out to a waiting and sorely tried people, that will rouse the enthusiasm and support of the masses, bearing down all opposition. We feel as confident of united action on the part of that Convention, and of the final success of its nominees, as that the 29th day of August shall arrive.

The assembling of an armed force at Chicago, on this occasion of the peaceable meeting of the representatives of a large proportion of the people, is but another evidence of the unworthiness of the present Administration. The men are wanted at Atlanta, or where Sheridan is sorely pressed. Certain it is that no President, fit to hold that office, would send them to overawe a peaceable meeting, held under the guarantees of the Constitution.—*Hartford Times.*

GENERAL HOOD, the Rebel commander at Atlanta, is said to have but one leg and one arm. From the reckless manner in which he has hurled his troops against Sherman's army, it would seem that he means that the few survivors of his soldiers shall have no more legs and arms to boast of than himself.

M. J. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers.

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

jn5-1yd PITTSBURGH

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. au22-1wd

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,
TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,
TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,

A superior article of Trusses. The latest improvement

Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses.

Those wishing a good Truss and at a low price, should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Superior Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid, Soda Ash, and Pot Ash, Perfumery and Patent Medicines of all kinds. A large and complete assortment of Gum Elastic and Hard Rubber Syringes. Remember the place,

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,

au29-3t

A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—BY what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat, because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and, should there be, any impediment, to what does experience point?

TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which cannot injure, and which will surely restore the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

The dyspeptic, the bilious will find them a treasure of health and the same may be said to all who are sick in any way, take Brandreth's Pills and be cured.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

au8-1yd&we

UNPRESENTABLE HEADS are in a moment beautified by the operation of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which, without the slightest trouble, imparts to the hair of the head, the whiskers, beard or moustache, any shade of brown or the most perfect black. Ladies can use it without soiling their fingers. It is the most expeditious hair dye in the world, and the only one free from every poisonous ingredient, and that contains a nourishing and emollient vegetable principle. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone is a safe guard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor Place, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

au8-1yd&we

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cents each, for the cure of lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existance that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just as sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day.

Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. au8-1yd&we

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1555 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

sold at JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Cor. of the Diamond and Market sts.

WE HAVE LEARNED NOT TO be astonished at anything. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all the nationalities of the habitable globe have turned their theories into facts and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends New York who were using Plantation Bitters they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wineglassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

REDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH ST., New York, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE:—"Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weakliness with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."

* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. * * Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., O."

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

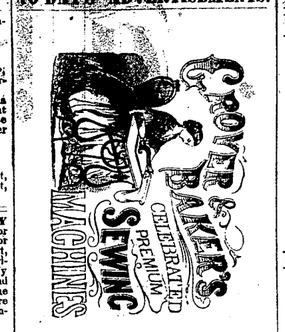
NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and imposter. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork *unmutilated*, and our signature on steel-plate side label. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
Broadway, N. Y. 802

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, cor. Smithfield and 4th s

fsept-mdawtsecod

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



OF INTEREST TO LADIES.

GET THE BEST.

In these days of practical ideas, nobody will deny that a Sewing Machine is an indispensable institution in every well regulated family; that the work made upon a good machine is quite as durable and more beautiful than the best hand sewing, nobody will doubt, and that it will go through as much work in a day as could be performed in a week by hand, ten thousand workshops; and ten times ten thousand firesides will testify. But amid the variety of machines which are offered to the public it is sometimes difficult for the purchaser to decide which is the best. A trial of over two years enables us to say with the greatest confidence that there is no better machine for general family use than that manufactured by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. It makes a beautiful elastic seam that does not rip or wear with washing, runs almost noiselessly; is plain, simple, easy to work, and not liable to get out of repair; fastens the ends of its own thread and uses threads and silks directly from the spools on which they are bought. In this opinion we are satisfied by the judges in all parts of the country, who have awarded the Grover & Baker Machines the first premiums at all the State Fairs to date.—*From Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Every Machine Warranted for 3 Years.

INSTRUCTION FREE.

Office, No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent.

au31-3td

THE PITTSBURGH CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

NO. 73 MARKET STREET,

At this popular Cloak establishment can now be found the very newest patterns in

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, BASQUES AND MANTLES

For Ladies and Misses Fall wear, many of which are very rich and elegant, combining everything that is desirable and fashionable in a Ladies' garment. The stock of the above goods at this house is now very large, and attractive, both of the wholesale and retail departments, and well worthy the attention of the Ladies generally, as it does all the late Novelties, in fall costume.

M. J. SPENCE.

au30-1t

LEDGERS,

MEMORANDUMS,

DAY BOOKS,

PASS BOOKS,

JOURNALS.

CASH BOOKS,

BILL BOOKS,

RECEIPTS,

&c.

MORTGAGES,

Bills of Lading,

DEEDS,

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

&c., &c., &c.,

ARNOLD'S INK,

Carmine and a variety of American Inks,

DEPOSITION PAPER,

LETTER PAPER,

NOTE PAPER,

CAP PAPER,

ENVELOPES,

&c., &c.

MYERS, SCHOYER, & Co.,

au31 No. 39 Fifth street.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL Presidential Campaign Medals and Pin Badges. These medals and badges are finished in a style superior to any thing yet offered to the public, and are furnished to the trade and peddlers at prices that will allow from three to five hundred per cent. profit. Sample medal in either yellow or white metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 129 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. au30-5t

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMOCRATS

If you are liable to

BE DRAFTED,

or about going

INTO THE ARMY!

Go and get a pair of Water-proof Boots at

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

No. 62 Fifth St.

If you are lucky enough to escape, buy a pair for some unfortunate friend. au30

PRIVATE DISEASES:—

Hundreds of young men are ruined beyond redemption by not calling on Dr. Brown at first. He has for twenty-two year confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and no interruption of business if applied to in the early stage. Dr. Brown is in constant attendance at his office, No. 60 Smithfield street, from 8 in the morning until 9 at night. Dr. Drown is an old resident of Pittsburgh and needs no references. Charges moderate. au30-1t

TO THE OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS, Barges, &c.—The Ship Carpenters and Caulkers of Pittsburgh and vicinity held a meeting at the corner of Ferry and Water sts. at which the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That on and after September next we will not work at our business for less than five (5) dollars per day. au30

NOTICE.

THE STUDIES AT ST. VINCENT COLLEGE, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, will be resumed on MONDAY, September 5th au29-5t

BOILER'S MEETING.—THERE will be a meeting of the Boilers of Pittsburgh and vicinity on

TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock,

Corner of Fifth and Smithfield sts., all are invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. au29-2t

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

DRY GOODS,

Hoop Skirts, Hosiery &c.,

AT

M'CLELLAND'S,

55 FIFTH STREET.

au27

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING NEW and very desirable styles of Fall

DRESS GOODS,

in the following materials: Very handsome

Plain and Brocade Alpaccas,

NEAT FIGURED IRISH POPLINS,

Very Heavy French Poplins in new patterns.

French and English Chintzes,

dark colors and neat figures.

BALMORAL SKIRTS

at very low figures. A splendid line of

BLACK SILKS.

The best assortment in the city of the above goods.

HUGUS & HACKE,
au23 corner Market and Fifth sts.

Maj. Gallupe's Heavy Artillery

GARRISON SERVICE.

I HAVE AUTHORITY FROM HIS Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, approved by the Secretary of War, to raise One Regiment of HEAVY ARTILLERY, to serve for one year.

HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTIES

will be paid by the Recruiting Officers, besides the regular United States Bounty of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Headquarters Wilkin's Hall.

au22 GEO. S. GALLUPE.

FOURTH STREET

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

NEW STYLES

WINDOW SHADES,

Received THIS DAY.

NEW SPRING STOCK OF

CARPETS!

Well seasoned

OIL CLOTH,

AT McCALLUM'S,

mh18

CARPET STORE,

NO. 87 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

BY EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, 22d inst., nothing but par funds will be received in payment of freights either in the office or by the Delivery Drivers.

au22-1m GEO. BINGHAM, Ag't.

Duck Creek Lubricating Oil.

I HAVE ON HAND AND WILL BE regularly in receipt of a genuine article of Duck Creek

LUBRICATING OIL,

"warranted pure." JAS. BOYD,
au25-3m 297 Liberty street.

OIL BARREL TRESS HOOPS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
e4 136 Wood Street.